

There are two elements of cladding (siding) that the Commission reviews for new construction, and in some districts, replacement siding: **design and material**. Historically, frame buildings were clad in wood siding in a variety of designs such as clapboards (beveled siding), shingles (or shakes), and sometimes board-and-batten or vertical siding (tongue-and-groove) boards.

**REPLACEMENT:** Replacement siding is not reviewed in Neighborhood Conservation Zoning overlays but it is in Historic Preservation and Historic Landmarks overlays. In most cases, the existing siding should be repaired rather than replaced. When replacement is necessary, the cladding should match the historic design and material.

**NEW CONSTRUCTION:** New construction may have cladding that is wood or a "substitute material.

For new construction, the material is more important, in terms of meeting the design guidelines, rather than the style of cladding.

- Cladding material that meets the design guidelines: (See design guidelines for guidance on design of cladding.) Wood and fiber cement with a smooth finish.
- Cladding material that does not meet the design guidelines: (See design guidelines for guidance on design of cladding.) Vinyl, aluminum, Exterior Insulation Finishing System (EIFS)